

Vol. XXXVI

No. 3

THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

Devoted to the
interests of the
McALL MISSION
in FRANCE

issued
January - - March
May - - - November

MAY
1918

THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION
1710 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA

THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

PUBLISHED BY THE

AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION, January, March, May and November.

BUREAU, Room 21, 1710 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, Four numbers with Annual Report, postpaid, 35 cents a year.
CLUB RATES ten or more subscriptions, to one address, 25 cents a year. Club rates do not include the Annual Report.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- CANTIQUES POPULAIRES. THE McALL MISSION HYMN BOOK. With the Music. Price, postpaid, 75 cents.
- A CHRISTIAN RENAISSANCE IN FRANCE. By Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton. For Mission Study Classes. Single copies, 15 cents; in bulk, 10 cents each.
- SEVEN YEARS IN THE SEINE AND LOIRE VALLEYS. A History of the Boat Work. Illustrated. By George T. Berry. 5 cents a copy.
- BY THE FRENCH WATERCOURSES—An account of the recent cruises of the McAll Chapel-boats. Illustrated. By George T. Berry. 10 cents a copy.
- A CONSECRATED LIFE, ELIZABETH ROGERS BEACH, MEMORIAL ADDRESS. By Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, D.D. 16 pp. Price, 5 cents a copy.
- THE WOMEN OF FRENCH PROTESTANTISM, 20 pp. THE EVANGELIZING POWER OF THE McALL MISSION, 16 pp. By Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton. Price of each, postpaid, 5 cents a copy.
- TWELVE QUESTIONS ANSWERED. For free distribution.
- MISSION POPULAIRE ÉVANGÉLIQUE DE FRANCE. An illustrated leaflet for free distribution.
- OUR DEBT TO FRANCE. 16 pp. By Mrs. Louise Scymour Houghton. 10 cents a copy.
- THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT. 10 cents a copy.
- THE WORLD INTEREST IN THE EVANGELIZATION OF FRANCE. Address by John R. Mott, LL. D. For free distribution.
- THE SOUL OF FRANCE. Address of Mme Charles Biéler. For free distribution.
- ADDRESS OF DR. ROBERT E. SPEER AT THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING. For free distribution.
- THE CHALLENGE OF THE McALL MISSION TO YOUNG WOMEN. By Margaret E. Welles. For free distribution.
- A CHAT WITH OUR JUNIORS. By Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton. For free distribution.
- A LEAFLET OF SHIPPING DIRECTIONS FOR McALL RELIEF; WHAT AND HOW TO SEND.
-

All remittances, except those for literature, should be payable to Mrs. Abraham R. Perkins, Treasurer, 302 W. Upsal Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

All orders and remittances for literature should be payable to Miss Harriet Harvey, General Secretary, Bureau, 1710 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-Office, Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter



The AMERICAN McALL RECORD

VOLUME XXXVI

MAY, 1918

NUMBER 3

Friends of the Mission when in Paris should always consult the church notices in the Saturday (Paris) New York Herald for news of McAll Meetings.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
of

THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

will be held May first and second, 1918

in

CENTER CHURCH HOUSE

311 Temple Street, New Haven, Connecticut

The Speaker at the Mass Meeting of Wednesday Evening

Will be the

Rev. William James Dawson, D.D., of Newark, N. J.

Chairman of the Hospitality Committee

Mrs. Henry W. Farnam

43 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut

THE NEW McALL PAGEANT

will be given by the

HARTFORD JUNIORS

on

Tuesday evening, April 30th, at 8 o'clock

in

Center Church House

In connection with the Pageant a chorus of twenty New Haven girls will sing The Marseillaise. It is hoped all delegates will arrive in New Haven in ample season to enjoy this great treat of Tuesday evening.

The rich and varied programme of the two days was forecast in our March number. It includes three speakers from France—Mrs. Charles E. Greig, Mr. Reginald L. McAll and the field secretary, the Rev. George T. Berry—and offers the great privilege of an address by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, who will speak in the Junior Hour.

After more than three and a half years of devoted and voluntary service as chaplain, Pastor Nick has been relieved of his functions at his own request, being greatly in need of rest. After a period of recuperation he will resume his missionary activity. The Mission will welcome him back to its service; it is in sore need of workers and there are few religious workers in any country to equal the beloved Pastor Nick.

Le Bon Messager, now a *Foyer du Soldat*, has again received attentions from the enemy. Mme Brochet, who joined her husband there in January, writes: "The boat has been peppered by fragments of bombs from aeroplanes, and many windows were broken. Happily we had not yet gone to bed, for our room was seriously damaged." As no glass could be obtained in Soissons, and the weather was still cold, the *Foyer* was temporarily closed.

The Young Men's Union of Marseilles loses by death one of its colleagues, Auguste Ducros. He died on the Field of Honor near Verdun, at the age of twenty. He was a youth of singular purity of life, always athirst for the words of God, a regular attendant at the Hall of the *Quai du Port*. His last letter to his parents, written the night before the battle, closed with the words, "The cannon is booming with very lively intensity, and the Boches have sent us a little gas. I am living in the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me."

M. Cooreman, until the outbreak of the war the evangelist at Nemours, had hoped for a furlough to spend Christmas with his family and the people of the Nemours *Foyer*, but events forbade. His Christmas letter to his people, reprinted in the March number of *Le Bon Messager*, breathes a beautiful spirit. "It is winter," he writes. "The shortest, darkest, perhaps the coldest, days of the year. Winter, which is almost the death of Nature. But, in the very depths of this bitter scene, here is Christmas! Christmas, the moment when the days begin to lengthen; when we may begin again to hope for the new spring, the resurrection of the trees, the flowers, the

birds' nests—for better days for all of us. These are the short, dark days of fear, uncertainty, distress, pain! But, my friends, here is Christmas! Christmas, with its promises of joy—not for the children only, but for all the people. Fix your attention on the radiance that shines forth from the Christian Christmas!"

The stations in Marseilles are bereaved by the death of the venerable M. Chaponnière, friend of Doctor McAll, and one of the first workers in the Mission at Marseilles. He lacked only a few days of completing his one hundredth year. Though for some time withdrawn from active service, his sympathy with the work was deep and his prayers never failed to follow it and its workers.

In Amiens, which, at this writing, is the goal toward which the enemy is straining every nerve to reach, there were happy days at Christmastide. The Boy Scouts of our Hall gave a "matinée of edification and recreation" which seems to have been greatly enjoyed. Between the acts tea and biscuits were served and great cordiality prevailed. At the Christmas tree about 70 children were present, though there were many absences on account of mumps. Besides the useful presents given to each, a number of war orphans received the special gift of an illustrated Bible and a hymn book, purchased with money sent to Mme Bruce from America, there being in addition to this clothes and bedding bought with the regular monthly gifts from this source. To every soldier in the field from the Amiens Hall a Christmas parcel was sent. On Sunday the tree was lighted again, by request, for the grown people. Pastor Bruce was home from the army on furlough. He has written that he was greatly encouraged by the evidences of spiritual progress in the Mission Hall.

The tenth anniversary of the Fraternity of Nantes was celebrated on February 10th by two gatherings, one in the afternoon for the young people, and one in the evening for adults. At the afternoon meeting, for the first time in its history, the girls and young men, and also the Boy Scouts, of the Protestant Church of Nantes, met with the Young Men's

and Young Girls' Unions of the Fraternity and the troop of Boy Scouts. The Boy Scouts of the Church had the best of reasons for being present, since they had lately requested that they might be united with the Boy Scouts of the Fraternity, a fine compliment to M. Garnier, the Fraternity Scoutmaster, who is also the zealous assistant of M. Chastand. The speakers were the pastor of the church, M. Berton, M. Guex and M. Chastand. To the evening gathering the outside public was invited for the first time since the war. About 550 persons listened with marked attention to the addresses made by M. Guex and M. Chastand, after which the history of the Mission and its various activities, with the successive transformations of the Fraternity, were shown upon the screen.

It will be remembered that the Paris Committee and other workers in the Mission have been much exercised on the subject of suitable religious reading for soldiers in the trenches, and that certain sums have been sent over by individual members of our Auxiliaries to enable the Mission to publish or to republish certain works of this character. We learn that they have now issued two pamphlets. The first is by the late Rev. Aquilas Quiévreux, twenty years and more ago at the head of the Mission work in Lille, and, later, until his death, Pastor at Rouen, and still interested in the Mission. This brochure has now been issued under the title, *Que dites-vous de Jésus Christ?* (What do you say of Jesus Christ?). The second pamphlet will especially interest Americans, having been designed especially for American soldiers, and therefore written in English. Its title is "A Word of Welcome from the Protestants of France to Soldiers of the United States." Its covers show the equestrian statute of Lafayette, and that of Liberty Enlightening the World. Its contents include lists of addresses useful to American soldiers, places of worship, addresses of pastors, Christian associations, soldiers' *Foyers*, McAll halls, etc., with a short general account of French Protestantism, and a list of French Protestant churches in the invaded regions. It would be a good thing if some of our friends at home would send money to the Association to import copies of this tract for distribution among American soldiers who are soon to go "over there."

RUE NATIONALE AND BICÊTRE

By REV. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ

From a patriotic point of view the attitude of the population has been excellent. Sons of Communists, several of whom deserted in 1871 in order to rally around the red flag, have marched as one man against the invader. Our quarter has suffered heavy losses. In a single house in Bicêtre there are ten families who have lost either the father or a son on the field of honor! Our Young Men's Union has lost several of its best members. They are not always easy to handle, these young men of the rue Nationale! They speak a language far from refined, their manners are impolite and they use the briefest terms of address! The sport they prefer is boxing, and I shall never forget the evening when, arriving unexpectedly, as my place had been taken by a theological student, I found the hall transformed into a ring, where two boxers, naked to the waist line, faces covered with blood, were pounding each other with blows that would seem enough to kill an ox! Well, they are fighting now, and I thank God for the opportunity to establish in their souls some ideal and faith. It is with emotion that I think that all those who have already fallen have had no other preparation for death than that which we had given them here at the Mission.

At the beginning of the war I did my best to keep together the little group of Boy Scouts which I had started, but my efforts proved in vain. Nearly all of them have gone to the forts. I had to be satisfied with starting a new troop with a younger element. I have much praise for my young recruits, who receive a splendid moral and physical training. The Boy Scouts have brought in a new element—boys and girls that we would not otherwise see in our halls.

The evangelistic meetings ought to be, and have always been, the best attended meetings in the hall, but though I have obtained the assistance of the best speakers of the Mission, they have fallen off steadily, whereas the other meetings have increased. Hard work, dark streets, cold, the absence of the men which keeps the mothers at home, physical weakness, caused by anxiety and privation—all this accounts for lessened attendance. As for the old women who come to the other meet-

ings, they do not like to go out in the evenings or Sunday afternoons, but they are very faithful to their Wednesday meeting, which is as well attended as usual.

Though I have had many disappointments and much sorrow this year, I have also, thank God, had many joys. The Thursday school, it is true, is not so large as it would be if we had a nice playground. The attendance at the *ouvroir* has fallen off, but we ought not to regret this as it means that the older girls who frequented it have found more remunerative work. May God help them to resist the temptations of the factories! Those that remain are girls of thirteen and fourteen years. They are prepared, while learning to sew and receiving other useful instruction, to meet the dangers and trials which await them as they start out in life, both as working women and mothers. I wish that we might be able to maintain the *ouvroir* even after the war.

At Bicêtre the work progresses in a very satisfactory way. In accordance with the desire of the women who came to the Wednesday meetings, I have decided to hold these meetings twice a week. On Sundays the hall is packed and on Thursdays it is invaded by the children, almost all of whom are very nice and infinitely superior to those of the rue Nationale, among whom there are so many degenerates as the result of alcoholism, lack of air and nourishment. The bigger boys are Scouts and go out in the country every Sunday, but Thursday afternoon they come to school, and Mlle Fauster has gotten together a little group for manual training (*travaux Froebel*), which delights them.

Our most serious handicap is lack of space. Alas, it is too late to enlarge our court. If only ten years ago I had had some twenty thousand francs! But we must surely enlarge the hall. From Malakoff to Ivry, and from the Place d'Italie to Choisy-le-Roi, our Mission is the *only* agency which tries to help this vast population, so destitute from the religious point of view.

Our great joy this year has been the Christian benevolence. The situation of the women with several young children who are forced to work in the factories is lamentable. I saw one of these today, the wife of a hero, decorated with the *Croix*

de Guerre with three palms, and whose three brothers have been killed on the battlefield. She is twenty-one years old and has three children. She would have been starved and demoralized if we had not been able to help her. How often during the twenty-five years that I have been connected with the Mission have I heard re-echo in my ears the words of St. James: "Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled!" This would have been still worse this year. Without the generous aid of our American friends, life would have been unbearable. Thanks to their kindness we have had, for once at least, the joy of giving. The shoes which we gave to the children at Christmas, and the money for coal which we distributed to the poor people—so grateful to receive that for which they had never dared to ask—were great blessings.

I have just gotten off, with the help of Mme Parisse, packages containing food and some good literature to about a hundred soldiers, husbands or brothers of our *habitués*; and the letters written in pencil which come to me from all points of the enormous battlefield are full of gratitude. I have the impression that never before have I done a better work of real Christian evangelization than this. For, how many there are for whom these little delicacies will be the last, and the tracts the last word of life, before they fall on the soil of France which they have been defending for forty long months! Even today I received the notification of the death, after an amputation, of one of the soldiers to whom we sent a package, and who wrote me a nice note of thanks from the hospital. To our friends in America I say, for us all, a cordial "thank you!"

On Sunday, December 16th, at the Temple du Saint Esprit, Paris, long closely bound to the McAll Mission by many ties of effective help, occurred a great Franco-American assembly in behalf of the Invaded Regions. Among the speakers were Dr. Chauncey Goodrich, of the American Church in the Rue de Berri, and Pastor Kaltenbach, of St. Quentin, whose devoted service in our Mission in that ill-fated city, and subsequent escape from captivity have been told in a former issue of the RECORD.

FRENCH DELEGATES TO AMERICA

Mention was made in the January RECORD of the presence at the President's Conference last October of Pastor Victor Monod, a chaplain in the French navy and a former worker in the Mission. Chaplain Monod was a member of a delegation sent to this country by the French Protestant Churches to visit churches in America, under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, not for the purpose of raising money, but to present the actual situation of French Protestantism during this war time. Chaplain Monod's colleague was Pastor Georges Lauga, also a chaplain in the navy, a nephew of our former director, M. Beigbeder, and a warm friend and admirer of M. Guex. The Federal Council divided the eastern field between the two pastors, M. Lauga visiting the Southern, M. Monod the Northern States. Later they met in Denver in order to go together to the Pacific coast.

Unhappily, while they were in Denver Chaplain Lauga was taken ill and was obliged to undergo an operation. He recovered, however, and after completing their tour the two chaplains sailed for France on January 24th. Before sailing Chaplain Lauga was invited to speak at the Northfield Conference of Student Volunteers, where he met our first vice-president. His address will be found on page 9. While they were in this country the two delegates sent several interesting letters to the French religious papers, embodying warm expressions of admiration and gratitude for their reception, and for the touching and enthusiastic expressions of love and reverence for their beloved land of France which were everywhere showered upon them.

Chaplains Lauga and Monod carried to France a "Message from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to the Federation of French Protestant Churches and the French Protestant Committee," which they delivered at a great meeting in the historic Church of the Oratoire, at which also they told of their travels and the warm and fraternal welcome they received in various parts of the United States and Canada. They expressed their conviction that the American brethren would do all in their power to aid in the rebuilding

of churches and the restoration of the exiled population to the invaded regions. Since their return to France they have given detailed accounts of their American experiences at various meetings and before various religious societies, delivering to them the message of the churches of America to the churches of France. Before returning to their posts as army chaplains it was arranged for them to spend the month of March in visiting not only the provincial churches, but also the camps of American soldiers. Thus the tie between our own people and France will be still more closely drawn.

FROM THE STUDENTS OF FRANCE

BY CAPTAIN GEORGES F. LAUGA

Chaplain, French Army

[Address at the Student Volunteer Conference held at Northfield last January as reported in the March RECORD. It is pleasant to be told by French newspapers that Captain Lauga has been twice "cited" for brilliant conduct; once at Brigade Orders, and once at the Order of the Division.]

My dear friends, I thank Dr. Mott for having asked me to be present at this convention. I have been enlisted from the beginning of this war, and for two years I lived as chaplain in the vile trenches with our soldiers. It is from this hell of pain that I bring to you the message of faithful friendship of our friends—Christian students and Volunteers—who for the past three years have been fighting in France for peace and freedom. You know that the losses have been awful among them. We have lost the choice of our Christian youth. But as others remain, and as we have the same spirit of courage and sacrifice, we are not down-hearted.

Speaking about your fellow Christian students of France, I beg to assure you that they are fighting without any hatred. I know how difficult it was for them in the beginning to succeed in harmonizing their Christian ideals of peace and love with the hard necessity of fighting. They have succeeded because they understand that, according to the gospel, a world without justice and freedom is worse than a world without peace. But they have not the spirit of murder. They are

trying to love their enemies. I remember one of these men, in the first line, under a tremendous fire, saying to me: "Do you know why it has been possible for me to stand firm during these three awful years? Of course, it is because I love France, but it is specially because I am fighting for a true peace, for disarmament, and for little children's sake."

Our young Christian men in the battle-field have made a new discovery of the value and the power of prayer. When I see them in the trenches, they tell me always: "Do not go without praying, Mr. Chaplain. We need God." I once saw in an ambulance a young architect. He had been badly wounded in No Man's Land, and had remained there for forty-eight hours. He could not move. Shells were falling around him. When I asked him what were his thoughts during these awful hours, he answered me calmly: "I did not cease to pray, to pray, to pray again, and never have I been in such communion with God."

Your Christian brothers in France, members of the Student Movement, want to give to their death the meaning of sacrifice. My dear friends, remember, please, some of their names. Listen to these words of Henri Gounelle, who wrote home to his father three days before his death: "You know, daddy, that I am quite ready; that for me the beauty of life is much more than life itself." Listen to these words of George Goll, a leader in our Y. M. C. A. in Paris. He wrote to his friends some days before he was killed: "They don't take my life. I give it for peace; for the peaceful kingdom of Christ on earth." Listen to these words of my younger brother, killed on the battlefield. In his last letter he wrote me: "Be sure I shall be courageous because I love France, and that I shall be true because I love you. But if death is coming, be sure, above all, that I have in my heart the peace of my Saviour, because I know that nothing is able to separate me from the love of God."

It would have been easier for me to relate you some exciting stories about my life in the trenches in the hell of Verdun, where I have been twice wounded; but is it not better to evoke before you the wonderful example of these young men, who in losing their lives for Christ's sake and the gospel's,

saved them? These examples underline with a blood stroke the exhortation of the Saviour to each one of you to be ready for any kind of sacrifice. When such men march before us, how can we lag behind? Oh! find a way, you also, of losing something, and above all, let us in all humility bury the old man, heedless of what we have been or may be till now, and let the new and nobler man within us spring forth into life—a life pure, devoted, enthusiastic, consecrated to the hastening on of the day when Christ Jesus will show Himself forever the glorious and beloved King of all the nations.

THE SOBERING EFFECT OF WAR

"Let us turn first to France. Prior to the war in France it was considered something of an offence if an officer showed himself to be religious by his conversation, or by in any way revealing his soul. Today it is quite the opposite. Everywhere I went along the French line I saw evidence of religion. There are a great many priests with the French army, and it is not uncommon to see a soldier making his confession right in the trenches. So far as church attendance is a symptom of reality in religion, the attendance in churches throughout France indicates that the people are truly worshipping. I went into churches in a great many places, not merely in Paris, but in towns behind the line outside the zone of actual fighting. They were always crowded. * * * So far as the soldiers are concerned, you will find a great variety of religious reaction. But, in the main, the war has made for constructive belief. Take, for instance, the case of large numbers of men, men of culture, character, position, and wealth, who prior to the war were drifting along without any serious aim. Great numbers of these men have found their soul in the war. Generals and other high ranking officers, who have not been especially religious, now confess that they have been driven to prayer by the weight of their anxieties and responsibilities. I remember taking an ordinary service at the front when there were four major-generals present, the ranking one being commander of an army. This was not an exception. It was a commonplace. * * * You find readiness to sacrifice self, to lay down life everywhere."—*Bishop Brent, quoted in The Church Advocate.*

THE GRATITUDE OF REFUGEES

S. DE GRENIER-LATOUR

Since my report of last November we have received a great number of refugees. Most of them came from the Aisne, and especially from Hargicourt, formerly a very important industrial city. In it was one of the most active Protestant churches in France. The temple was destroyed with the city. The inhabitants, first sent to the Meuse and Belgium, have since been sent to several regions of France. Several hundreds have reached Paris in the greatest destitution and in a very anemic condition.

To comfort and console them we have had two large meetings in *Salle Centrale*, about 400 persons at each. The first was composed more especially of residents of Saint Quentin. I presided, and M. Dejarnac, former pastor at Saint Quentin, and M. Christol, who replaced him at the time of the invasion, addressed the meeting. The second meeting was principally attended by refugees from Hargicourt. The Mayor of Hargicourt himself presided, M. Guex and I taking part in the exercises. The Mayor, who had been the head of the greatest industrial establishment in that part of the country, is now absolutely ruined. He spoke for more than an hour of the mental and physical sufferings which the people of Hargicourt have endured at the hands of the Germans during three long years, and especially during the last year, 1917, when relief from America was cut off. The people, except those who had gardens, literally fell upon the refuse to ward off death from famine, and during the warm weather ate grass and the bark and leaf buds of trees.

The Germans having carried off all the furniture, the inhabitants slept upon straw. They had only worn and soiled clothes and were generally destitute of shoes. And yet they were continually being requisitioned, with constant threats, evil treatment and nameless humiliations. They were subjected to barbarous caprices, which made their terrible personal privations seem as nothing. You may imagine the condition of these poor creatures when they reached Paris, although they had already been fed in Switzerland and at Evian.

We have distributed among these people, most especially, the clothing and food received from the United States.

I can truly say that these gifts of food and clothing have been providential. It is impossible to describe to you the emotion of these poor creatures on receiving their share. Their gratitude is shown more by their attitude—their expression of countenance, their tears—than by words. But when we said to them, "It is to friends in the United States that you owe these evidences of sympathy," they would always reply, "It was they who fed us during the sad days at home, and now here they are again, giving us food and clothing! How can we thank them enough? Please do it for us. You will better know how to do it." But, indeed, we do not know how to do it well enough, but we do it with all our hearts!

I want our friends of the United States to feel assured that this way of doing good seems to us of France as the Gospel in very life. All these gifts that we distribute in your name are so many victories over the prejudices against religion with which we are surrounded—so many weapons on the side of the Gospel—or if you prefer, so many seeds of new life cast into the moral soil of our country, well-tilled by trial. If you could spend one hour in *Salle Centrale* on a Monday or a Thursday, in the midst of those who come seeking absolutely *necessary* things, you would soon be convinced—if you doubted—that you who give these things can do no better work than simply to renew your efforts and your sacrifices.

May all those who give these things, wherever they may be, accept our most heartfelt thanks.

* * * * *

The latest boxes have been particularly opportune, especially those containing clothing and shoes for boys, food and soap.

Since you ask for particulars as to the most useful things, I would say, all sorts of piece goods, muslin for shirts and sheets, hose for women and girls, socks for men, shoes for men, women and children; skirts; waists for women; children's school aprons, black especially; layettes for babies. As for food—condensed milk, Quaker oats, hominy. For sol-

diers—letter paper, postcards, games, pipes, handkerchiefs, soap, towels.

Let me say with regard to the soldiers, that several who have sent them packages containing a variety of very practical articles have included in them *English* tracts and gospels. These would be more useful if they were in French.* We have given some "comfort kits" to certain soldiers whom we personally know, but we have sent most of them to Protestant chaplains with the Army, who can make a more judicious distribution. It may be that the soldier receiving them may not need every article and he may write directly to the sender, asking for things apparently entirely legitimate, and yet there may be a real danger in such requests. Our chaplains are well situated for learning the real needs of each soldier, and, moreover, the distribution of these articles gives them an excellent opportunity to do good to their souls as well as their bodies. I hope that all givers will approve this method which we have adopted.

"Our Pastors on the Firing Line" (*Nos Pasteurs au Feu*), a pamphlet which has just been issued in Paris, by the French Protestant Committee, shows what losses the churches of France have sustained during this terrible war. Up to January 20, 1918, the list of those who "died for France" includes 25 pastors, 4 evangelists, 30 theological students; "missing," 1 pastor, 1 student. These losses it will take many years of peace to make good; when it is considered that in 1913, the year before the war, the total number of Protestant pastors in active service and retired, evangelists, and students, was 1027, and that while the war lasts it is impossible for any able-bodied youth to enter a theological seminary. The bright side of this dark war picture is the "distinctions" that have been won thus far during the war—pastors, 91 citations, 8 crosses of the Legion of Honor, 3 military medals, 4 epidemic medals and 4 foreign decorations; evangelists, 4 citations, 1 epidemic medal; students, 52 citations, 1 cross of the Legion of Honor, 6 military medals.

* French tracts and gospels can be procured from the American Tract Society, New York and Chicago.—EDITOR.

TWO CHRISTMAS PARTIES AND A POSTSCRIPT

REGINALD L. MCALL

The American soldiers' Y. M. C. A. Club in Paris is at 31 Avenue Montaigne. A few days before Christmas the men asked me if there was any school connected with the Mission which they could invite to an afternoon party, for a real good Franco-American treat. The only school of the right size, and conveniently located for the trip, was Javel, and Mlle Monod was asked if it could be managed. So at 2.30 on Christmas Day twenty bright little youngsters from 6 to 12 years old gathered in the *salon*, and after learning some games such as "Going to Jerusalem," etc., they squatted on the carpet and enjoyed a rich program of conjuring and moving pictures, furnishing a great deal of amusement to the men, large numbers of whom were there to enjoy the fun they had planned. Then to their huge delight each received a pair of shoes and other presents, and safely returned home before 5 o'clock. All agreed that a greater pleasure had not been received or given before, by both men and children, than at this wonderful treat.

The tree and the good cheer had been generously provided, as in former years, by the American Church at Rue de Berri, whose offering was augmented by several other private gifts. This Church has always faithfully supported the work of the Mission; and its ladies never forget to supply their share of the materials and clothing needed for the winter's work.

Four or five Y. M. C. A. secretaries and Miss Ingram of Canada went with me afterwards to the *Salle Centrale* to see the children's Christmas entertainment. There we found Col. Henry Hodge before us, and were given splendid places at the back of the stage where we could follow the program clearly and see the splendid gathering of 300 children.

M. de Grenier-Latour made them do anything he pleased. Their recitation of the Scripture verses of the Nativity was exquisite, clear and without shouting. It was done by thirty or more different scholars in turn, and interspersed were the carols and anthems of praise and adoration, accompanied by piano and the large harmonium. The absence of harsh tone,

the alertness, the flexibility of expression were astonishing to one who has had some experience in the same work.

The school listened with rapt attention to addresses by M. Guex, M. Beigbeder and others. No American children would have maintained better discipline—few as good. Such a service is a lively tribute to the genius of M. de Grenier-Latour, whose influence extends far beyond his splendid evangelistic work; for his artistic sense moulds the scholars at every point of contact, whether it be music, recitation, discipline, or the general morale of the schools. The visitors were greatly impressed, and made copious notes for letters home!

This account would not be complete without a mention of the fine invitation given by the Women's Club of the American Red Cross to some of our children. We are sending this afternoon several of our war orphans from different parts of Paris to share a tree and fête at 8 Rue Cambon, where the Club has its rooms. This was at the suggestion of the Secretary, Miss Miel, of Philadelphia, and it is only an indication of the universal generosity and open-heartedness of the Americans in France. Their great eagerness to share their joy and good things is in line with the spirit they are showing in their great errand. Unselfishness is the order of the day! May it be so till there shall no longer be any days, but only one long day.

A worker in the McAll Mission was lately accosted by one in sympathy with the humanitarian side of its activities, but out of sympathy with its evangelism, yet who said "What you do is an absolute astonishment to me." Explaining that without the Gospel there is no fruit-bearing and permanent seed, the evangelist replied: "Only yesterday at the close of our lecture of religious instruction, one of our newest comers said to me as he left: 'I have not known myself for some time, for I now feel the deepest disgust for the coarser pleasures to which for many long years I sacrificed my earnings, honor and the peace of my home. Truly Jesus Christ must indeed be a great power to have taken out of my heart the love of all these vices.'"—*Record of Christian Work*.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS

MADAME J. DALENCOURT

[Mme Dalencourt had begun work among women when Dr. McAll opened his first Hall in 1872. She was always on terms of friendly co-operation with the McAll Mission. At present, of her three weekly mothers' meetings, one is held in our station of the Rue Nationale.—EDITOR.]

Some time ago a woman who was thinking of founding a mothers' meeting came to see me. She had her notebook full of questions.

"What sort of women have joined your meeting?, Beggars? Paupers?"

"Seldom beggars, a good many paupers, working women and *rentières*.*"

"*Rentières*? That is not possible!"

"Yes, *rentières*; that is, pensioners of the City of Paris, at 20 cents a day. Add to this a little help from elsewhere or an occasional job. That makes 25 to 30 cents to live upon. Such is the income of my *rentières*."

"And from the religious and moral point of view, what are they? Poor, faint-hearted creatures, indifferent Roman Catholics, or pious Protestants?"

"Oh, we have every hue of the moral and religious rainbow, including pious Roman Catholics and indifferent Protestants. But come and see for yourself one of these days.

"At first, our members, seated in rows or clustering around a big stove which they regard with wistful looks, as if they would fain carry it away with them into their own chilly attics, will all seem to you equally absorbed in their knitting and in what is going on. But, as a friendly observer, you will soon trace on these unvarnished faces the stigma of suffering or of sin, here and there also the beaming of peaceful submission and trust. Although the 'plant of Sodom' is not lacking in our vineyard, we find in it also, thank God, 'the plant of His delight' which 'doth glorify Him!'"

"But do you mean that you put such a heterogeneous lot of women together, and that you read to them the same passage of Scripture?"

* People living on their income.

"Of course I do. Just as our ministers open the doors of their churches to any who choose to come in. We lack time to take them separately. And then, who would dare to sort them? Would there not be a risk of taking tares for wheat, and *vice versa*? I constantly have the experience that the Spirit of God applies the same word to very diverse needs. It rebuketh and chasteneth the one, it sustaineth and comforteth the other."

"Who do you think is right, those who say that the working woman is less unhappy than before the war, or those who speak of her awful wretchedness?"

"Both are right. Women who have good health, a fair trade and practical spirit have adapted themselves to the new circumstances. They get good pay for very hard night work, as well as day work. This is not all gain, as they must have someone to look after their children and buy food and clothes ready-made. However, in this 'survival of the fittest' they prosper, whereas others weaken and starve.

"Although we are in contact with both classes, we naturally see more of the second, on whom the burden of the war weighs heavily. (Few women who work at present have free evenings or Sundays.) Since the beginning of the war, great changes have occurred in the physical and mental state of the Parisian working-class woman. She is overworked and has become independent, nervous and restless. In the factories where she and her daughters are working together with the men, she gets her head full of social vindications. 'You cannot imagine,' said one of them to me, 'how devilish I am at times. I should as willingly break the boss's head as a boche's. I know very well that it is wrong, but so it is. What should I become if I did not come to the meeting from time to time?'

"No doubt among those sitting quietly before us there are some who would not remain spectators if ever a women's riot should break out."*

* According to my opinion, this exasperation of many women is most natural and often right. Those who cannot work, mostly because they are weak, or have young children and are too good mothers to forsake them, suffer from dire poverty, and feel how unjust it is that other women's husbands should earn two to five dollars a day in munition factories, etc., and be perfectly safe, whereas their husbands are

"It is a great joy to me that some of these women with a kind heart and a fiery brain are so attached to their meeting that, being able to attend it only when they do night work, they shorten their sleep not to miss it. 'The meeting is our Sunday,' they say. It is the only opportunity we have to show them, in the word of God, that the social iniquities which revolt them are not due to God's impotency or indifference, but to the non-observance of His law of love. All other methods to reach the goal of happiness have been tried and have failed, so we left them. Let us try God's method. Let us live the Gospel. That is the best way to hasten the day when no one will fire guns at us, nor our people against anybody else.

"What a joy it is when we can help them get out of their difficulties, especially those due to their own faults! How often a friendly rebuke is accepted with tearful eyes! God is no longer an abstract entity. His presence is a reality, and the revolt of the heart is calmed."

"How lucky you are to know such interesting women!"

"Oh, there are others among our members who, in appearance at least, are not so interesting, but for whom we also have a message from the Lord—light, thoughtless minds that feel the seriousness of things so far only as they are personally touched by them. Alas, such infirmity is to be found elsewhere than among the sheep of my flock!

"On the way to the meeting, I met one of these in the subway the other day. She looked anxious and angry. 'Have you had bad news?' 'No, it is this abominable war to which there is no end. It is not only at the front that one suffers from it!' I looked at her with sympathy, expecting her to reveal to me her anguish about one of her loved ones, when she broke out: 'Everything is so fearfully dear! Leeks are three cents a piece instead of three cents a bunch! And then you have to wait for hours in the cold and wet to get sugar,

exposed to death and earn five cents a day while the wives get only twenty-five cents for themselves and fifteen per child. Those who work in the factories do men's work; that is too much for them. Although they earn more than in time of peace, their wages are generally much below a man's wages for doing the same work.—THE TRANSLATOR, H. M. d'A.

potatoes, oil and coal!' 'Be patient,' I said, somewhat timidly, 'spring is coming. Last summer vegetables were not too dear. Well, then we shall forget the war and all its abominations. After all, it has given us free lodgings and help for those out of work.' Two young ladies had heard the working-woman's complaint. They added their own: 'Life is quite upset. No more fresh bread! Most of the theatres are closed! One cannot go near the stores. Kid boots at 50 fr. This skirt that I paid 6 fr. a yard for is now worth 16 fr., and this morning I paid 6 fr. for a pineapple that would have cost 2.50 in time of peace! Really what is going to become of us!' I bit my lips. I was on the point of exploding when I had to get out!

"During the meeting I asked the women what hymn they wanted. One of them, perhaps the most bereaved, the most downtrodden of all, asked for No. 327, v. 3:

'Je ne veux plus me plaindre
Je ne veux plus rien craindre
Mon Dieu me conduira.
En avant, bon courage
Jusqu'au bout du voyage
L'Eternel pourvoira!'

'The Lord will provide!' I reminded them of the Israelites in Egypt and in the wilderness; of their hankering after the flesh-pots of Egypt, and their forgetfulness of the whips of their masters. It is a noticeable fact that those who complain most are those who have not lost a husband, son or father in the war. Ah, let us not weary the Lord with our complaints! Let us rather make the resolution to hold out manfully to the end, and beseech Him to help us to do so!

"The woman with whom I had talked in the car felt the point. 'If one reflected a little more,' she said, 'one would not say foolish things as I did in the car; things that make you look more ungrateful than you really are. It is quite true that I have more to be thankful for than to fret about. It is strange how many things one learns at the meetings.' At this moment I remembered the two young ladies who grumbled about the price of pineapples. It is to be feared that they will remain in their selfishness, whereas this woman will get rid of hers.

And I blessed the Lord for having lit in our working-class quarters those lamps that we call mission halls which dispel so much prejudice and spiritual darkness! I also thank Him for the privilege of having been used in this blessed work for so many years—four years more and it will make half a century! He has wonderfully turned to account the little I am, and that I know, by His grace and of His grace. The ploughing, harrowing and sifting that I have undergone I count now among the most potent instrumentalities of my work among the widows and mothers bereaved of their sons that the Lord has gathered around us. It seems as though it were as well for them as for my own soul that I was made to go through the furnace of adversity. In truth, who could speak to them of hope and of peace in the Lord with greater sympathy and conviction than a childless widow, whom He has brought to the point of saying to Him: "I open not my mouth, because thou didst it." "All thy ways are love and wisdom." He comforts only those who without Him would be without comfort. There are many who receive in their bruised hearts the healing balm of His blessed word. Glory, glory be to the God of compassion! O, my soul, do thou worship and be still!

THE VIOLIN CLASS

LOUISE RAIMOND

[For many years Mlle Raimond has taught this class in the St. Antoine Station, and has developed a really remarkable orchestra, which officiates at all the Bercy Church functions and at many of those in the *Salle Centrale*.—EDITOR.]

The class is somewhat changed this year. A number of the older pupils, who, since the war, have been working very late in the evening and are often excessively weary, are somewhat discouraged and come only at long intervals. On the other hand, I have new pupils who ask nothing better than to make progress.

Having observed in our Thursday school two large boys of Jewish origin who gave us great satisfaction, I asked myself if I could not find in them material for the class. My proposal to them filled them with joy. I began by giving them a few preliminary lessons after the Thursday school. Per-

ceiving that they really desired to work, and that one of them in particular was magnificently endowed, I admitted them regularly to the class of Friday evening. At first, we lent them violins, advising them to save up their money to purchase instruments for themselves. Every week they brought me a silver coin, which I laid aside until there should be enough to purchase a good violin. At the Christmas fête the elder boy, Isaac S., having earned a special present, Mr. Greig added a certain sum to the amount which the boy had brought me. Thus we were able to give him the violin he had so greatly desired. His joy was intense. He is not so finely endowed as his friend, Joseph D., but he is more tenacious and persevering—not so much of a dreamer—so that he often reaches the desired point more surely, if more slowly, than his friend. With much effort, I had succeeded in teaching them the two Christmas hymns that we were to sing at the festival, and thus they were able to appear in public on that evening.

Two little Jewesses joined the class last week. Let us hope that they are equally gifted. This Violin Class is an excellent means of attracting children and attaching them to our Mission. As the children attain a certain proficiency they are able to make a pleasant variety in our Sunday evening service. Like everything we do, it helps to draw them to the Saviour.

OUR WAR ORPHANS

The General Secretary, who at present is in charge of this branch of our activity, says that it is a joy to report the largest month yet in our orphan work. Over a hundred and thirty children have been "adopted" and more than four thousand dollars have come in during the month for this fund. The friends these children have found show the widespread interest in this work, for they are scattered over the entire country and in many instances represent groups in clubs, missionary circles, Sunday-schools and day schools. Let every member of Auxiliaries use our "War Orphan" card in her correspondence so as to spread the work over an ever-widening area.

The work in Nice has been called to a severe war sacrifice. The gifted and able director, M. Malan, is now at the front.

THE FRENCH CHURCHES IN WAR TIME

The Protestant chaplains of the French Army have issued an appeal for church unity, which ends with the words: "In the name of so many of the youth of our churches who have died in battle to save the unity of the country, in the name of the martyrs who in the past died for the integrity of the Gospel, we ask that henceforth there shall be only one evangelical church in France." There are only four considerable denominations in France—the Reformed, Reformed Evangelical, Free and Lutheran, with Baptist, Methodist and Plymouth Brethren churches founded by English missionary effort. Of these the first three were the old Huguenot Church, known as the *Eglise Réformée*. In 1848 a number of churches went out, being unable to submit to the tyranny of the Government, which paid all the ministers' salaries. These churches formed a "Union of Free Churches" without in the slightest degree modifying the old Huguenot doctrines. In 1905, when the separation of Church and State took place, a lamentable split occurred, about two-thirds of the churches, the conservative wing, adding to its historic name the descriptive adjective, "Evangelical." The other third, or liberal wing, still practically orthodox, retained the old historic name. Both these wings, as well as the Lutheran and the Free Churches, are represented by workers in the Mission. For instance, its president, Pastor Bach, is a Lutheran; the brilliant orator, Pastor Hirsch, of the *Bonne Nouvelle* hall, is a Free Churchman; Director Guex is a pastor of the *Eglise Réformée Évangélique*; Pastor Nick, of the *Eglise Réformée*; Pastor Anderson is a Methodist, Pastor Saillens a Baptist; the devoted Captain Pym, the first "captain" of *Le Bon Messager*, was a Plymouth Brother. If the chaplains in the army feel so urgently the need of church unity among churches already practically united in the McAll Mission, how much more disastrous than we Americans realize must be the situation in our own country, with its more than one hundred denominations. May the influence of the war upon our own boys in the field, and their chaplains, be such as to hasten church union in this country as well as in France!

EVANGELISTIC WORK IN SALLE CENTRALE

S. DE GRENIER-LATOIR

I have already told you how difficult it is at all times to reach the adults, much more so now, since all who are able, men and women of all ages, are working day and night in our munition factories. Those who are unable are held at home by age and infirmities. Add to these the hindrances which come from the growing difficulties of the situation—lack of coal, of proper clothes, of light in the streets, etc. I hasten to add, however, that in spite of these obstacles, our audiences this year have been larger and more regular than last. Several times the number has been above three hundred, even in the most bitter weather. They are always very attentive, sometimes moved. * * *

I have been holding each Sunday, at the morning service, a sort of religious instruction. These studies have been well attended, and I am able to say that from them has resulted increased trust, joy and faith among believers, and among others, an awakened conscience. Several women, in particular, have made profession of faith, and wish to join our little church.

The *catechumens* and a number of our Sunday-school children come regularly to this service. There is therefore a growing feeling of union between the Church and those whom we call the *habitués* of our meetings, and I hope that the leaven will leaven the whole lump.

Special meetings which we have organized have gathered numerous listeners, especially those for the refugees.* It goes without saying that we did what we could to feed and clothe their bloodless bodies, and comfort, console and sustain their wounded hearts and despairing souls. And often we were humbled, not only before such grief, but on receiving the most touching expressions of gratitude, which it seemed, it was rather for us to express. Are not these, indeed, martyrs who have suffered, not only for France, but for humanity?

We have done what we could for our soldiers. We are attending especially to about forty of them, and a dozen prisoners, writing to them and sending both material and moral

* See p. 12.

supplies. We are more than rewarded by their gratitude—they who live in a constant state of sacrifice! They never speak of finishing before Victory has been established with Justice, and though many have been long in the trenches and have been wounded, they are holding on, firm and confident.

REFLEX INFLUENCE OF McALL WORK

AN AMERICAN SURGEON TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

"I am now in a French evacuation hospital, a few miles from the front, helping as best I can with the wounded. This hospital is a good one of 1000 beds, and about 30 French doctors. I am the only English-speaking person here at present, and so have to talk French, which is, perhaps, excellent for me, but rather hard on the rest. The French, however, are extremely kind and patient with me, and I have learned to have an intense admiration for their skill, sympathy and endurance with the wounded, as well as their unfailing courtesy to all under the most trying conditions. There are almost as many American wounded in this sector as French. Such frightful wounds I have never seen before and hope I shall never see again. Our boys when hurt are showing great nerve and courage, and everyone here is proud of them. One poor boy died this morning—the saddest case I have yet seen!

War surgery is naturally entirely different from civil surgery, and there is much, very much, for us all to learn. The French have learned the best methods at, as they say, an enormous expense of human lives early in the war, and I am thankful that they are willing and anxious to teach the Americans not only surgery, but the War, from top to bottom. I did not know the wonderful French people before, as you knew them, and your great work for years for them seems to be reflected now in their great kindness to me and to all Americans. They have the knowledge, experience and skill. We have the men, money and material, and with such a combination there is no doubt of the attainment of that great end to which we are all looking. God grant that it may be soon!

HERLWYN GREENE, M.D.

42d Division A. E. F.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER VISITS THE MISSION

[Extract from a letter written by Col. Henry W. Hodge, U. S. R. A., a distinguished civil engineer now in charge of all American road work in France. Colonel Hodge is a nephew of Mrs. John Rodgers, President for the first eighteen years of the Washington Auxiliary. His mother was one of the charter members. (See page 15.) Sent by the President of the Auxiliary, Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland.]

On Christmas Day, 1917, in lieu of our own Christmas eve celebration, I went to the celebration at the McAll Mission, and it was most interesting; especially the singing by the 250 children present. But I am sure that our school, or any gathering of American children, would not have listened quietly and attentively to five addresses, each between fifteen and twenty minutes long, if they had seen, as these children did, a huge pile of presents to be distributed to them at the end of the celebration.

I went through all the large building, built by American generosity. It is splendidly arranged, and is a very handsome structure. There was such a crowd trying to get in to this celebration that many had to be turned away, and we special guests had to sit on the platform. I enclose you a copy of the programme, the various Bible quotations being said by scholars rising in their places in turn and reciting a portion or a verse, making the complete story.

Mr. James M. Beck, whose brilliant addresses and pamphlets, spoken and issued during the period since the war, have been a notable influence for good, quotes Macauley as follows, in his pamphlet "The Evidence in the Case": "The French mind has always been the interpreter between national ideas and those of universal mankind."

A Reminder

Every one, of course, read p. 4 of the January RECORD, giving Mr. Reginald McAll's "First Impressions" of the Mission. Did every one who has a man friend "over there" act upon his suggestion to ask those men friends—brothers, sons, husbands—to look up the Mission when they are in Paris? It is still not too late!

WILL YOU HELP PROTESTANT FRANCE?

LUCY W. PEABODY

A beautiful and unusual program, setting forth the special needs of French Protestants, has been issued in pamphlet form by the American McAll Association. Have we all realized in making our gifts to France that we might designate them to this wonderful Mission, thus making sure that through their efficient organization every dollar would be carefully and conscientiously distributed among those of our own faith?

Many have given themselves bravely to their war and ours. They look to us, members of Protestant churches in America, as their saviours. There are hundreds and thousands of widows and fatherless children who must continue to look to us for aid. In this agony of the world we do not emphasize the differences of belief, but we do feel that where parents have come out from their former church affiliations and have identified themselves with the Protestant church, their dearest dying wish would be that their children should be saved and educated in their faith.

The McAll Mission renders a manifold service. It rescues mothers and children and provides for their support. It reconstructs waste places, sowing the Gospel seed, and distributing the Bible to many who will read it as never before. Very many of these French Christians are serving in the trenches and in relief work. The story of their courage and attainments is marvelous reading.

This program has been especially prepared for Summer schools and conferences. We hope it may be used throughout the country on many occasions, and may be carried from these larger gatherings to the home towns and churches to be reproduced. It is very simple and all the material is supplied in the pamphlet. The Summer schools of foreign missions at Northfield, Mass., and Chambersburg, Pa., are each planning to give an evening to this program. The music and decorations will be French. Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason, author of "The Lily of France," has prepared a beautiful historical sketch of French Protestantism, to be presented in dramatic form. The romantic story of the McAll Mission is briefly and graphically told. These days of war, with instances of the heroism of

our French brethren in the faith, are portrayed. The crowning feature of the program is a monologue by one who impersonates a lovely young French girl, Jeanne Nick. This was written by Theodosia Garrison and is exquisitely beautiful and touching.

The program closes with an appeal for the work, stating the needs which may be met by women who are interested enough to give time and aid to this most important work.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Easton

The president writes: "At our annual meeting Mrs. Greig was wonderful! The best speaker for McAll that we have ever had. I trust that she will be on the programme at New Haven for the main speech. We are coming with our full number. I find that attendance at annual meetings increases interest and enthusiasm more than anything else. [Other Auxiliaries please take notice!—EDITOR.] I have a fine body of delegates. I secured the interest of our fine Emergency War Relief Committee of the Needlework Guild, and they have just shipped two splendid boxes to our hall, via the Elizabeth depot."

New York Juniors

Sewing has been done regularly at each meeting, and a number of garments have been sent to the War Relief Depot. Early in March a meeting was held at which Mrs. Kelley, of Elizabeth, spoke very charmingly of her visits among McAll workers in France. Later in the month the *Rummage Sale de Luxe*, organized by the Senior Auxiliary, was held in the parlors of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church. The Juniors undertook the management of the tea-room, and the cake and candy table. Their Hoover candy was a successful feature. A concert to aid in the purchase of property at Puteaux for a social center for young women munition workers in that suburb of Paris, has been planned for April 15th, at which Miss Louise Homer has consented to sing. She will be assisted by other artists. A voluntary offering will be given; Mrs. Colgate will speak about the work of the Juniors.

The work among the young girls is promising. There are now thirteen Junior Auxiliaries and several circles affiliated with Senior Auxiliaries which, with proper nurture, will soon grow into Junior Auxiliaries. As time gradually robs us of our elder members the Association and the Auxiliaries are not forgetting Doctor Johnson's advice to ageing people: "Keep your friendships in repair."

Troy The Bigelow Papers warn us, "Don't ever prophesy unless you *know*," but it seems safe to tell of the formation of a new Junior Auxiliary, as Miss Lawson has spoken in Troy with that intent, although no particulars have as yet come to hand. We hope to meet in New Haven the Junior Delegates of Troy.

Circulate the Record Last autumn the publication committee of The American McAll Association wrote to the presidents of all the Auxiliaries, requesting them to appoint a secretary, especially to increase the circulation of the RECORD. It is impossible to work efficiently without *knowing*, and not only every friend of the Mission, but the Christian public generally, should be familiar with the fascinating story of the development and progress of this organization. Some auxiliaries have appointed a RECORD-Secretary, and several new subscriptions have been received, but much more needs to be done. It might be wise to ask women at each Auxiliary meeting to read aloud what most interested them in the latest RECORD, giving just enough to excite curiosity to learn more. It is good to learn from the General Secretary that the circulation is increasing, but we are still anxious to hear Oliver's modest request for "more" echoed—not too modestly. In every way practicable the RECORD must become better known, and be more widely distributed.

Shipments
March 10 to April 10 During this month shipments have been made: (1) From the Baltimore depot; five cases, containing 3059 articles; (2) from the Hartford depot, two cases containing 1331 articles; (3) from the depot of the New York War Relief Auxiliary.

two cases, containing 290 articles. The Elizabeth depot reports that owing to an embargo on goods to New York two cases that were to have been shipped have been detained. They will be shipped at the earliest possible moment.

**What Our Boxes May
Not Carry to France**

Word has been received from the *Service de Transport France-Amérique* that our boxes must henceforth contain only new things. As many of the second-handed garments sent in by our friends are of much more service than the new that are made, it is recommended that these second-hand garments be sold and the proceeds invested in new goods to be sent over for use in the *Ouvroirs* of the Mission. There seems, however, to be hope that a way will be provided by which garments partly worn but in good condition may be sent to France. The four shipping bureaus will be notified when this prospect is realized.

**What Our Boxes
May Contain**

The General Administration of the Department of Civil Affairs in France sends over the following:

"As to garments which may be made in America, each unit of 100 pieces should include: 20 children's black sateen aprons, 15 boys' short trousers, preferably corduroy; 15 women's and girls' chemises, heavy unbleached cotton, very full, short sleeves, shin length; 10 women's and girls' shirtwaists, 10 girls' dresses, dark colors; 10 women's wrappers, 5 women's and girls' skirts, 5 boys' shirts, outing flannel, knee length; 5 boys' and girls' capes with hood, heavy material, dark colors; 5 shoulder shawls, dark colors. Of these, black aprons and boys' trousers are most important.

The following materials, named in order of importance, are requested: Very heavy unbleached cotton sheeting, cloth for diapers, heavy black sateen, woolen yarn, needles and thread, outing flannel, dark and light colors; blankets, of which four-fifths should be three-quarters width and one-fifth single width; towels, bed-ticking; also any strong black cloth, soap, safety pins, tin and enamel wash basins, pails and pitchers.

The following foodstuffs are named in order of impor-

tance: Condensed milk, cereals, macaroni, sugar, rice, beans, peas, lentils, dried fruits, fine corn meal.

**The Next Step
Toward Union**

As was shown in our last issue, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America recently acted along parallel lines with the "Council of Federation" in France, by founding "The United Committee of Christian Service for Relief in France and Belgium." As at present constituted, there are four co-operating bodies in the United States. These, in the order in which they appear on the letterhead of the committee, are, The American McAll Association, The American Huguenot Committee, The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and The Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions. As was mentioned in our last issue, The American McAll Association is represented on this committee by its first vice-president, Mrs. James C. Colgate. The United Committee has just issued a small handbook in which, among much important information, it is stated that "Contributions may be sent to the United Committee designated for anyone of the co-operating American organizations."

The French Side

In France, the Council of the Protestant Federation of France has definitely constituted the Committee of Protestant Union for War Relief in France and Belgium, embracing the following thirteen religious bodies—The French Protestant Committee, The Protestant Committee of Mutual Aid (of the invaded regions, France and Belgium), The National Union of the Evangelical Reformed Churches, The National Union of Reformed Churches, The Evangelical Lutheran Church of France, The Union of Free Evangelical Churches, The Methodist Evangelical Church, The Union of Baptist Churches, The French Missionary Methodist Episcopal Church, The Belgian Christian Missionary Church, The Central Evangelical Society (*Société Centrale*, the Home Missionary Society of France), and the *Mission Populaire Evangélique* (McAll)—which we know as The McAll Mission. Thus the first step appears to have been taken toward that church unity in France so ardently desired by the French chaplains in the army, as shown on a preceding page of this number.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES

FEBRUARY 14—APRIL 13, 1918

MAINE, \$36.00		PENNSYLVANIA, \$10,349.52	
Augusta	\$36 00	Chester Auxiliary	\$72 00
MASSACHUSETTS, \$2,600.66		Easton Auxiliary	185 00
Boston Auxiliary	\$1,779 86	Kingston	18 00
Easthampton Auxiliary	34 30	Pittsburgh Auxiliary	3,605 00
Northampton Auxiliary	75 00	Philadelphia Auxiliary	5,272 69
Lexington	36 00	Philadelphia Junior Auxiliary ..	200 00
Pittsfield Auxiliary	314 50	Sewickley Auxiliary	641 00
Springfield Auxiliary	260 00	South Media Methodist Church	
Worcester Auxiliary	101.00	Sunday School	12 00
RHODE ISLAND, \$455.00		West Chester Auxiliary	64 00
Providence Auxiliary	\$455 00	Wilkes-Barre Auxiliary	279 83
CONNECTICUT, \$2,056.42		DELAWARE, \$328.00	
Hartford Auxiliary	\$274 00	duPont Memorial	\$225 00
Meriden Auxiliary	325 00	Wilmington Auxiliary	103 00
New Britain Auxiliary	350 00	MARYLAND, \$1,292.00	
New Haven Auxiliary	897 12	Baltimore Auxiliary	\$1,284 00
Norwich Auxiliary	210 30	Baltimore Junior Auxiliary ..	8 00
NEW YORK, \$22,819.36		WASHINGTON, D. C., \$1,205.00	
Albany Auxiliary	\$320 00	Washington Auxiliary	\$1,205 00
Buffalo Auxiliary	1,221 58	OHIO, \$775.00	
Brooklyn Auxiliary	2,632 16	Cincinnati Auxiliary	\$250 00
Ithaca Circle	25 00	Cleveland Auxiliary	250 00
New York Special Gift	5,000 00	Dayton Auxiliary	275 00
New York Auxiliary	11,243 12	INDIANA, \$154.00	
New Rochelle	145 00	Indianapolis Auxiliary	\$154 00
New Rochelle Salem Baptist		MISSOURI, \$125.00	
Church	70 00	Ferguson	\$5 00
Rochester Auxiliary	500 00	St. Louis Auxiliary	120 00
Rome Friends	20 00	ILLINOIS, \$599.00	
Syracuse Auxiliary	654 00	Chicago Auxiliary	\$499 00
Troy Auxiliary	688 50	Lake Forest Presbyterian	
Utica Auxiliary	300 00	Church	100 00
NEW JERSEY, \$8,493.69		MINNESOTA, \$847.31	
Belvidere Auxiliary	\$39 00	Minneapolis Auxiliary	\$547 50
Bloomfield First Presbyterian		St. Paul Auxiliary	299 81
Church, Fourth Quarterly		MICHIGAN, \$527.00	
Payment	6 92	Detroit Auxiliary	\$527 00
Elizabeth Auxiliary	1,763 98	MONTANA, \$13.70	
Elizabeth Junior League	108 00	Great Falls, Ladies' Mission-	
Englewood Auxiliary	150 00	ary Society of First Bap-	
Haddonfield	100 00	tist Church	\$13 70
Maplewood New England		NEBRASKA, \$36.50	
Society	36 00	Fullerton, Ladies' Aid Presby-	
Morristown Auxiliary	131 25	terian Church	\$36 50
Montclair Auxiliary	1,137 15	WISCONSIN, \$21.00	
Newark Auxiliary	170 00	Milwaukee Auxiliary	\$21 00
New Brunswick Auxiliary ..	1,541 50	WASHINGTON, \$15.00	
Orange Auxiliary	1,862 89	Vancouver	\$15 00
Junior Auxiliary of the		Adelaide M. Smuller, Circle	
Oranges	18 00	of Memory	\$44 00
Oxford	10 00		
Plainfield Auxiliary	1,170 00		
Princeton Auxiliary	124 00		
Trenton Auxiliary	107 00		
Woodbury	18 00		

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR REAL ESTATE

I do give and devise to the American McAll Association the following described property.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR PERSONAL ESTATE

I do give, devise and bequeath to the American McAll Association the sum of _____ dollars.

THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

President

MRS. CHAS. H. PARKHURST, The Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway, New York City

First Vice-President

MRS. JAMES C. COLGATE, 46 West 57th Street, New York City

Second Vice-President

MRS. GEORGE E. DIMOCK, 907 N. Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

(Appointed by the Board, May 10, 1917)

State Vice-Presidents

MRS. DAVID R. CRAIG, Eastern Mass.

MRS. HENRY W. PEABODY, Massachusetts

MISS ANNA L. DAWES, Western Mass.

MISS E. C. McVICKAR, Rhode Island

MRS. H. B. ALLEN, Connecticut

MRS. CHARLES H. FIELD, Connecticut

MISS ALLETTA LENT, Eastern N. Y.

MRS. J. WARREN GODDARD, New York City

MRS. HORACE A. NOBLE, Western N. Y.

MRS. SAMUEL M. VAIL, Northern N. Y.

MISS ANNA DURYEE, New Jersey

MRS. F. B. DWIGHT, New Jersey

MRS. FREDERICK G. MEAD, New Jersey

MRS. HENRY VAN DYKE, New Jersey

MRS. H. N. PAUL, Eastern Penna.

MISS GRACE W. FISHER, Maryland

MRS. FRANCIS F. PRENTISS, Ohio

MRS. W. W. SEELY, Southern Ohio

MRS. T. C. DAY, Indiana

MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE, Illinois

MRS. EDW. H. SEMPLER, Missouri

MRS. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Michigan

MRS. OREN SCOTTEN, Michigan

MRS. A. L. CROCKER, Minnesota

MRS. WM. J. DEAN, Minnesota

Treasurer

MRS. ABRAHAM R. PERKINS, 302 W. Upsal Street, Germantown, Philadelphia

Corresponding Secretary

MRS. H. L. WAYLAND, 511 S. Forty-second Street, Philadelphia

Recording Secretary

MRS. EDWARD YATES HILL, 1014 Clinton Street, Philadelphia

Secretary of Literature

MRS. ADAM H. FETTEROLF, 1936 Pine Street, Philadelphia

Secretary of Sunday School Work

MRS. FRANK B. KELLEY, 455 Madison Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

General Secretary

MISS HARRIET HARVEY, Bureau, 1710 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Field Secretary

REV. GEORGE T. BERRY, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York

Advisory Committee

ALBA B. JOHNSON

JOHN GRIBBEL

EDWARD H. BONSALE

Auditor

J. H. JEFFERIS

Board of Directors

MRS. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, N. Y.

MRS. JAMES C. COLGATE, New York

MRS. GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ABRAHAM R. PERKINS, Philadelphia

MRS. H. L. WAYLAND, Philadelphia

MRS. EDWARD YATES HILL, Philadelphia

MRS. ADAM H. FETTEROLF, Philadelphia

MRS. FRANK B. KELLEY, Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. JOHN F. KEATOR, Philadelphia

MRS. ROBERTS LEBOUTILLIER, Phila.

MRS. LOUISE S. HOUGHTON, Phila.

MRS. J. LEWIS CROZER, Chester, Pa.

MRS. JOHN GRAY FOSTER, Plainfield, N. J.

MRS. JAMES T. YOUNG, Phila.

MISS EMILY W. PALMER, Philadelphia

MRS. HOMER ADDAMS, Phila.

MRS. CLARENCE H. WICKHAM, Hartford

MISS MARY G. TYLER, Philadelphia

MRS. WENDELL REBER, Philadelphia

PARIS COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION

President

REV. H. BACH

Vice-Presidents

REV. B. COUVE REV. CHAUNCEY W. GOODRICH, D.D. MR. O. BEIGBEDER

Secretary

Treasurer

REV. CHAS. E. GREIG; REV. SAMUEL GOUT; REV. E. ALLEGRET; MR. ROGER MERLIN; PROF. J. MONNIER; HON. EUGÈNE RÉVEILLAUD; REV. R. SAILLENS; MR. L. VANDEN PERREN TWYEFFORT, AND REV. E. BONNET.

Director

REV. HENRI GUEX

General Agent (Field Secretary)

MR. SAMUEL DE GRENIER-LATOURE

Corresponding Secretary for the United States

REV. HENRI MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ

PARIS STATIONS AND DIRECTORS

8 Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle (Salle Baltimore)	{	19 Rue de l'Avre, Grenelle
1 Rue Pierre Levée (Central Hall) (Mr. S. de Grenier-Latour)		157 Rue St. Charles, Javel (Rev. Georges Gallienne)
135 Rue de Crimée, La Villette (Rev. Henri Guex)		157 Rue Nationale
142 Rue du Faubourg-St.-Antoine (Rev. Chas. E. Greig)		8 Rue Danton, Kremlin-Bicêtre (Rev. H. Merle d'Aubigné)
		105 Rue Véron, Alfortville (Rev. Ch. Wyler)
	{	Ménilmontant
		67 Rue du Théâtre, Pantin Temporarily closed

PROVINCIAL STATIONS AND DIRECTORS

Ajaccio, Aullène, Corsica.....	PASTOR MONNET
Amiens, 54 Rue des Archers.....	
Béthune, Rue de la Gendarmerie.....	MR. TH. TRÉFIER
Bordeaux, 65 Rue d'Arier.....	
Calais, 93 route de Guines.....	MR. HENRI BRUN
Desvres, Rue du Temple.....	MR. J. CANET
Fives-Lille, 165 Rue Pierre le Grand.....	PASTOR HENRI NICK
Lagny-sur-Marne, 9 Rue St. Denis.....	PASTOR BOYER
Lourches, Rue de la Mairie.....	PASTOR FARELLY
Marseille, 40 Quai du Port; 35 Boulevard Vauban; 10 Rue Bernard.....	PASTOR LOUIS BIAU
Nantes, 5 Rue Amiral du Chaffault.....	MR. E. CHASTAND
Nemours, 7 Rue du Champ de Mars.....	MR. J. COOREMAN
Nice, 12 Avenue Borrighione; 26 Rue de France	MR. ARNOLD MALAN
Roubaix, 123 Boulevard de Belfort.....	PASTOR PARADON
Rouen, 124 Rue St. Hilaire.....	MR. C. VAUTRIN
Rochefort	
Saint-Etienne, Rue de la République.....	
Saint-Quentin, 11 Rue Thiers.....	
Vannes	M. SAINTON

MISSION BOATS

<i>La Bonne Nouvelle</i>	M. L. DAUTRY
<i>Le Bon Messager</i>	M. H. BROCHET

MOVABLE HALLS AT

Tourcoign St. Nazaire, Vannes, Montataire and Carmaux

BUREAU OF THE MISSION

1 Rue Pierre Levée (Central Hall)